Alabama Reporter.

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ALABAMA REPORTER,

THURSDAY MORNING Nov. 5.

MR. THOS. S. SMITH of Sylacogga, is my authorized agent during my absence from the county.
Feb. 18th 1862. L. S. WHITE

MILITARY NOTICE.

The undersigned of Co. G. 42d Reg Ala Vols., desires to call the attention of the citizens of Talladega county to the fact that a majority of the members of my company are from this county, and that many of the men are entirely without blankets or any covering at night. Many of them have no overcoats. Seeing that liberal donations have been made to members of the 30th, 31st and 1st Ala. I make this appeal in behalf of my company—anything contributed for my command may be sent in to Mr. J. B. Huey, who will see it properly forwarded.

J. M. HUEY.
1st Lt. Comd'g Co. G. 42d Ala. Reg.

Lieuts. J. L. Davidson and J. A. McCaw, have been instructed by Colonel Lockhart to raise a company of boys under 18 years, for Provost Guard service to be stationed at Selma, Ala.

The company to consist of not less than sixty five men, not liable to the military service of the Confederate States.

The company will be mustered in at Talladega on Monday the 16th Nov., and young men wishing to join, will report immediately to Lt. J. L. Davidson at Cotreville, Ala. or to Lt. Jas. A. McCaw, Camp Buckner, Talladega.

Attention Bowie's Company.

Your order to assemble at your camp on Friday the 7th is hereby revoked—His entire company is hereby ordered to assemble at Talladega on Wednesday evening the 11th inst. at 7 o'clock A. M., prepared to take up the line of March to Notasulga, Alabama. Each man will provide himself with five days cooked rations. By order of Gen'l Pillow.

A. W. BOWIE, Capt.
Talladega Nov. 3d 1863.

Socks for the Soldiers.

A number of little girls have sent us socks for the soldiers knit with their own hands. We deem it proper that a suitable acknowledgement should be made for such patriotic acts on the part of our noble hearted girls. We tender them in behalf of our country and the brave Confederate soldiers who are fighting to sustain it, thanks for the example they are thus setting, and hope that others may imitate their good deeds.

We give the names of the girls who are thus contributing to the comfort of the brave Confederate Soldiers who are defending their homes.

We have instructed the printers to set their names up in capitals.

MISS BESSIE REYNOLDS,
" JENNIE P. REYNOLDS,
" ALICE E. CROSS,
" MARCIE CHAMBERS.
" EMMA R. MOSELY,
" SALLIE O. MOSELY,
" LILLIE BONNER.

Mr. Editor:

Gov. Watts addressed the people of Lineville last Wednesday night, at the Baptist Church, he had a large and attentive audience, not a word was lost, and well may I say, it was time well spent, never was there an address delivered in a better time or one that suited the feelings of the people so well, it was cheering to the despondent, encouraging to the soldier, whilst it was consoling to the soldier's widow and orphans. Enough to say, that all were pleased. How it makes our bosoms swell with pride to know we have such a man as Col. Watts for Governor. One that is willing to go among his people to see and enquire into their wants. I for one predict a bright future for the State, much more might be said, but enough.—Long may Gov. Watts live to fill his high position.

Wm. STEED.
Nov. 2nd 1863.

The State of Alabama, Talladega County.
PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM, Nov. 3, 1863.
Estate of Jno. T. Bell dec'd.

THIS day came L. M. Burney and W. P. Bell, executors of the last Will and Testament of Jno. T. Bell, dec'd, and filed an account current between themselves and said estate, together with the vouchers relation to sustain the credit side of their account also the names, ages and residences of the heirs and legatees of said Estate for a partial settlement of their Executorship of said Estate. It is therefore ordered that Friday the 27th Nov. inst., be a day set apart for such settlement before this court, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Alabama Reporter a newspaper published in the town and county of Talladega, once a week for three weeks successively.

W. H. THORNTON,
Judge Probate.

One of Talladega's Heroes.

Our readers who had the pleasure of hearing Governor Watts at this place will remember his allusion to the heroic conduct of young Hiett from this county at the battle of Chickamauga, and President Davis remarks with regard to it.

We clip the following extract from a letter written by a correspondent of the Mobile Adv. & Register who signs himself Reserve.

It will make every Talladegian feel proud that our county can furnish such boys.

I must take this opportunity of telling you of an act of gallantry, in an Alabama soldier, which occurred at Chickamauga, on the 20th ult., and which has been forwarded to the President. During the charge of Preston's division, private W A Hiett carried the colors of the 2nd Battalion, Alabama Legion, Lt. Col. Hall, attached to Gen. Gracie's Brigade. Gallantly; under the orders of the heroic Gracie, the brigade charged the last stronghold of the enemy on Missionary Ridge.—

Bravely they went at it, this "Young Brigade," through a perfect storm of minnies and grape; but, the storm was too severe, the enemy behind entrenchments fired with coolness and deliberation. Human nature could not stand it. Their first effort was unsuccessful. After exhausting their ammunition, they reeled and fell back; but were soon rallied by their gallant brigade commander, and the chivalric Preston in person. Again, with fixed bayonets, they advance, Hiett, with his colors, far in advance of his battalion, his flag staff is shot in two, his clothes are pierced with balls, but he pushes on. The enemy pour into the devoted band a leaden hail, but undaunted, and cheered on by the gallant General Gracie, who, on foot, two horses having been shot under him, his face and sword clotted with their blood leads the attack, on they push, replying with their yells to the volleys of the foe. The crest is reached—the entrenchments are carried. Here the brave Norris falls. The enemy in confusion gives way. At this moment the other brigades of the division, Twiggs' and Kelley's, push in upon the flank and the enemy are almost entirely surrounded. Six hundred prisoners are taken, the colors of the 21st Ohio, 22d Michigan and the 89th Ohio captured.—Cols. Lefevre and Carlton of Ohio, surrender to our men, those who escape fly in disorder. This was the *last stand* made by the enemy on that eventful day. Hiett plants his colors, riddled by *eighty three bullets*, upon the spot where a few moments before defiantly waved the colors of the 21st Ohio.

When the President reviewed the troops a few days since, he halted before the 2d Alabama Battalion, took the tattered flag in his hands, and requested that it might be presented to him by the Battalion, to be preserved among the treasures and trophies of the State. Day before yesterday Maj Owen, formerly Adjutant of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans now Chief of Artillery of Preston's Division, presented the flag in the name of the Battalion to his Excellency the President, and introduced to him its gallant bearer, Hiett who was quickly rewarded for his heroism, as the following order will show:

HEADQR'S DEP'T OF TENN., Missionary Ridge, Oct. 13, 1863.
Special Order No. 21.

"I. By direction of his Excellency, President Davis, Private Wm. H. Hiett, Co. C. 2d Battalion Alabama Legion, is promoted to the 2d Lieutenancy of his Company, for distinguished valor and skill displayed in the battle of Chickamauga.

By command of Gen. BRAGG,
(Signed) GEO. W. BRENT, A. A. G.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND NEAR SANDUSKY CITY OHIO
October 14th, 1863.

My Dear Brother:—Having left New Orleans on the 20th of last month—I reached this place on the 1st of this month.

I am in a small room with seven pleasant room-mates—we have a good stove with full supply of wood.

We draw good army rations and by spending a small amount each day with the sutler we are enabled to purchase vegetables, &c.

The grounds here are ample for exercise—we are permitted to walk freely over them in day-time. The following Alabamians who have friends in Talladega are here and well—Lieut McGowen—Lieut. Hendricks—Capt. Barnes—Capt. McKibbon—Lieut. J. F. Morris—Lieut. J. Spence—Maj. Dye—Capt. Johnson—Lieut. Asbury of Talladega County—Lt. Pelham—Lt. Fain of Calhoun—Lt McCraw—Capt. White of Dallas Co.

I am in fine health and in cheerful spirits.

Address as per caption of letter.

Your Affectionate Brother,
R. H. ISBELL.

The Kingston (Jamaica) Standard of the 5th of October has the following:

The Trelawny a (Falmouth paper) of Friday last says: "The Confederate steamer Georgia, in command of Captain Semmes, formerly of the Alabama, passed this port yesterday at noon under full steam and canvas, going at [illegible] and a half knots an hour, and was on a cruise. She was boarded off this [illegible] by a Montego Bay pilot."

REDOUBT No 10, Mobile, Ala., Oct. 25th 1863.

Eds Reporter:—Gentlemen—The Troops of Gen. Maury's command were reviewed at this Post last evening, by his Excellency President Davis, and notwithstanding the unpropitious skies, and piercing winds, the sidewalks of the Gulf City were thronged with fair women, while Government Street was filled with soldiery—distorting their features,—distending their necks and straining their eyes to get a peep at *"Mas Jeff."* The scenes on the celebrated field of Mars in the beginning of the French Revolution could not have inspired the Deputies and "miserable serfs" with more confidence and thrilled their souls with greater joy, than the sight of the President did men women and children on this occasion.—After the "Big Muster" he made his appearance upon the balcony of the Battle House, amid the loud and deafning yells of citizens and soldiery and delivered a most elegant *"extempore"*—very congratulatory and highly encouraging. He pointed out a beautiful "Oasis" to the soldier and heaped the bitterest vituperation upon the head of the Extortioner—*Peace* and *honor*, in store for the former and eternal "woe and misery" for the latter. He said, "let that man who is hoarding wealth now, know that he is hoarding infamy for the future," but Alas! 'tis much to be feared that these promises of future punishment are being received by this class as by the thief, who being warned when in the act of bearing off a "turn" of stolen corn, that he would have to settle at Judgment day; coolly replied, "if you are going to give me that long credit I'll take some more."

An officer from the Trans Mississippi Department who has recently arrived here confirms the report of Dick Taylor's victory but contradicts the rumor of the Capture of Banks and full particulars of the fight will appear in the next issue of the Register and Advertiser, so I have been informed by a gentleman of the office. Military restriction and prudence demand that the name and rank of the officer be withheld for the present.

The stomach of our Provost Guard House grew nauseous the other day and vomited a variety of *"Black Thieves,"* among them Gen. Neil Dow, of Maine Liquor Law celebrity, who has been held in custody by our State authorities and who should have been made amenable to the Law for Larceny. He has been sent to Richmond to be exchanged "they say" for our intrepid and dashing Morgan.

The health of our Regt. is improving. We have been terribly scourged this fall with chills and fever—Everything quiet here in the military, except the rapid strengthening of our Fortifications which will make possible a slaughter pen for our Stygian Foe—more anon.

TALLADEGA.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS IN REFERENCE TO THE TAX ON BUSINESS SALES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF TAXES, Richmond, Oct. 9, 1863.

Each District Collector shall give public notice at the beginning of each quarter, requiring all registered persons to come forward within twenty days from the date of said notice and make their returns to the Assessor on gross sales, and upon failure to do so such person will be subject to the penalty prescribed under Sec. 6, of the Tax Act. The Assessor shall turn over the lists as they are taken, to the Collector of the District, at the earliest practicable moment, and after such assessments have been made the tax payer will be required to pay the same to the Collector within not less than five or more than thirty days, the time to be fixed by the District Collector, under the penalty, upon failure to do so, imposed by Sections of the Tax Act,

THOMPSON ALLAN,
Commissioner of Taxes.

All Administrators, Executors, Guardians and Receivers, Trustees and Agents are notified that they must report the articles in their hands subject to taxation, or submit themselves to the penalty imposed by law.

J. A. WINBOURN,
Nov. 3d 1863. Assessor.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct 16, 1863.

EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 7.—The following officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice, No. 6, September 12th, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point, or other places, before September 1st, 1863, and with the limitation above named, all captures at Port Hudson or any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowers, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell and Dockery, the officers and men belonging to the Engineer Corps and Sappers and Miners, and the Fourth and Forty-sixth Mississippi regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13th, 1863.

ROBERT OULD,
nov5 6t Agent of Exchange.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The following gentlemen are elected to the several offices named:

Governor—Gen. Charles Clark
Secretary of State—Hon. C. A. Brougher
Auditor Public Accounts—Hon. A. J. Gillespie.
Treasurer—Hon. M. D. Haynes.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

1st District—Col. John A Orr.
2d " —Col. W. D. Holder.
3d " —Hon. Israel Welsh.*
4th " —Hon. H. C. Chambers.*
5th " —Hon. O. R. Singleton.*
6th " —Hon. E Barksdale.*
7th " —Hon. John T. Lamkin.

Those marked thus* are re-elected.

The Legislature is composed of nearly all new members. Gen. Gholson is elected Major General by a large majority.

--*Mississippian.*

GEORGIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—Enough is known to make it certain that the following gentlemen have been elected:

Julian Hartridge, 1st District; W. E. Smith, 2d; M. H. Blanford 3d; Clifford Anderson, 4th; J. T. Shewmake, 5th; J. E. Echols, 6th; J. M. Smith, 7th; G. N. Lester, 8th; H. P. Bell, 9th; and Warren Akin, 10th. Mr. Hartridge is the only member of the late Congress who has been re-elected.—[Southern Recorder, Oct. 20.

The Virginia Salt Works.

The Lynchburg Republican thus describes these works, the importance of holding which at this time cannot be over estimated:

The capacities of the Virginia salt Works are about ten thousand bushels a day. There are some forty furnaces in all, operated by States and private individuals. The States of Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, all have furnaces in operation. The water is obtained from four different wells, by means of force pump and is conducted to the furnaces by wooden pipes. It is the strongest salt water of which any knowledge is possessed, being twenty five per cent, and requiring only twenty five gallons to make a bushel of salt. Of sea water three hundred and fifty gallons are required to give the same yield. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring fuel for boiling the kettles. The wood for miles around has been exhausted, and it now has to be transported a long distance either by wagons or over the Railroad. It is estimated to cost from twenty four to thirty dollars a cord delivered at the works. Several furnaces are now idle for the want of fuel. The water is boiled in large iron kettles, ranged over flues, and the crystalization is very rapid. The main works with 7,000 acres of land attached, are owned by Messrs Stuart, Buchanan & Co. who purchased them from Mr. Thos. L. Preston for the sum of $420,000.

These gentlemen have filled several large contracts with the State and Confederate Government on reasonable terms.

The Kings Works are owned by a number of legatees and are operated by lessees. Quite a town has sprung up at this place since the war began and it presents a lively scene of busy life.

We find the following contrast in the Cincinnati Enquirer. It speaks a volume:

In his correspondence with his Government at home, Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, says that Mr. Seward, then as now our Secretary of State, said to him:

My lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again and order the imprisonment of a citizen in New York; and no power on earth but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England in her dominions do as much?

Lord Chatham, of England, said:

The poorest man in his cottage may bid defiance to all the forces of the crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storm may enter, the rain may enter, but the King of England cannot enter it. All his power does not cross the threshold of that ruined tenement.

WRITE TO THE SOLDIER.—Persons who have friends in the army should write to them often. Nothing is so much appreciated by the weary toil-worn soldier, as a hearty, cheerful letter from *home*. We should set aside certain days in each week in which to write to our soldier friends. Any one who has visited our camps, and witness the eagerness with which the soldier inquires for letters—how diligently they are read when received, and how carefully he preserves those little missives of love and friendship—cannot fail to realize the amount of good he may do in this respect.

S. W. Baptist.

CLOTHE OUR TROOPS—PROVIDE FOR THEIR FAMILIES.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer in Northern Virginia writes thus about our soldiers and their families:

Of course the men are well fed, and, in the main, comfortably clad—the only articles needed being shoes and blankets. The first article I am told, is much needed, and I hope a full supply will soon be sent the men by voluntary contributions from those portions of the country which have suffered least and made the most. Let not the brave defenders of our country's honor be made to feel the biting severity of frost and snow upon their unprotected feet in a land abounding in plenty and they themselves fighting for a people whose only misfortune is a super-abundance of means. And let not our people wait to see the foot tracks of their brave defenders imprinted upon the snow and ice of this rigorous climate; but let contributions pour forth at once—contributions that may be grateful to the soldiers, creditable to the donors, and honorable to the country. Shoes are needed, and we shall soon see if shoes are forthcoming. Blankets, too, are in great demand, and the need must increase as the weather grows colder. The noble women of the country ought to send forward at once such supplies of these articles as they can gather. Especially ought they to do this for those who, like Hay's gallant Louisianians, faltered not, though cut off from home and friends and kindred. There is another subject which, though a home matter, yet as it concerns the army, I will venture a word in reference to it—I mean the question of taking care of the families of soldiers during the coming winter—It is a question of deep and vital importance, and one that should claim serious attention. It is idle to expect that our soldiers, brave as they are and patriotic as they have been, will be cheerful or bold if the wives of their bosoms, the children of their loins and the parents of their infancy are permitted to suffer, whilst they themselves are nobly doing and daring to save the cause and the substance of those who are hoarding their wealth, and enabled to protect it by the sacrifices of the men in the field. Now, more than ever to be successful, this must be a common cause, or else all may be lost. The farmer and the merchant, whose property has been protected and whose coffers have been filled, must divide with the wives of the soldiers who have been fighting without money and without price, for the liberties of the country, or all must be involved in hopeless ruin.

Take care of the Stock.

No more important consideration can engage the attention of every producer, large or small, at this time than how best to preserve the present stocks of those domestic animals indispensable for the food and convenience of man. Such has been the demand upon our limited supply of hogs, cattle and horses during the war that it feared unless greater care shall be taken of the parent stocks in future, there will be wide spread want and inconvenience. We are satisfied from personal observation that there is much wanton destruction of milch cows and stock hogs near our large armies. The loss of horses is almost a necessary consequence of the rough usage which these noble animals are fated to endure, and as we are now cut off from those States whence we formerly drew fresh supplies, it behooves stock raisers to spare no pains to increase the supply within our own limits.—We would also advise those who have stock hogs or cattle by no means if they can avoid it, to sell to butchers or army contractors. By this course the supply may be more scant temporarily, but in the end the army and the community will be better provided.

[Montgomery Advertiser.

A gentleman just from Greene county, informs the Macon Confederate that the harvest of corn is amazing in its quantity. The tithing of one planter is 10,000 bushels, and another expected to gather 100,000 bushels. Peas are in wonderful quantities, and sweet potatoes encumber the ground. Peanuts are alike abundant. This is good news.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on the 1st day of December next, on the premises of James M. Cochran (known as the Dave McCullough place) stock of all kinds, some household and kitchen furniture, one lot of Smiths tools, corn, fodder, shucks, cotton, two No. 1 brood mares and an excellent saddle horse. Also I will hire the negroes at the same time, consisting of men, women and boys, and other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on day of sale.

JAS. M. COCHRANE,
by his Agent M. TURNER.
Nov. 5, 1863.

Important Suggestions.

A Field Surgeon makes, through the Atlanta Appeal, the following suggestions:

There being many persons who are disposed to contribute bandages, etc, etc, to the hospitals and field surgeons, and not knowing how they should be prepared so as to meet all the indications of such designs, I, therefore, propose to give them a few hints as to the material to be used, the manner of preparing bandages, etc. I think some of our purveyors would also do well to take the hint, as most of the bandages sent to us are abominable. The material used should be old linen or cotton sheeting, etc., because it is soft, and in some degree, elastic; it also absorbs water readily, which is very important. Should new material be used, it should be *quite thin*, and, when practicable, *well washed*, before made into bandages. The object of washing is to remove the sizing, which makes it almost impossible to get such a bandage wet after its application; and, if it is not kept wet, the whole object of the dressing is defeated, and the patient suffers from a much higher grade of inflamation.

Be sure to remove the selvage, as a bandage with the selvage is utterly worthless, and it is unpardonable in a surgeon to apply such a one. In this, too, purveyors are derelict. All bandages should be rolled as tight as possible, for no surgeon can apply a slack bandage with any degree of comfort to the patient or credit to himself; and here, again, I must touch upon our purveyors. After rolling the bandage, carefully remove all ravellings, as they retract from the neatness of its application, or may catch on a toe or finger and give unnecessary pain to the patient. I will now give the length and width of all bandages required. Each bandage should have its length and width marked upon it:

Spiral of the chest, 12 yards long 4 inches wide.

Spiral of the abdomen, 10 to 12 yards long, 3 to 4 inches wide.

Spiral of the arm, 8 yards long 2½ inches wide.

Spiral of the finger, 1 yard long 1 inch wide.

Spiral of all the fingers, 8 yards long 1 inch wide.

Spiral of the leg, 8 yards long 2½ to 3 inches wide.

Cross of the eyes, 5 yards long 2 inches wide.

Spiral of the groin, 10 yards long 3 inches wide.

Spiral of the thumb, 3 yards long ¾ inches wide.

All pieces of old cotton or linen not larger than the hand even are most acceptable. Bandages made of of heavy towels are *utterly useless*.

A London newspaper has the following report:

"Mr. James Buchanan, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. James from the United States and afterwards President of the Republic, arrived in London a few days ago."

GEN. GRANT AND A CONFEDERATE OFFICER.—When Vicksburg was captured one of our officers was among the prisoners, who had been a messmate of Gen. Grant in the Regular army of the United States.—When these officers met, their greeting was very cordial, each addressing the other by his christian name. Grant asked the other to take possession of his quarters where he would soon join him. When Grant returned many bottles were uncorked, and such liquids were drank as the thirsty, half starved Confederates had not imbibed for many a long weary day. The Confederate officer is much of a wag and humorist, even when uninspired by champagne. When Grant was growing rather mellow, heated by wine and his great victory, the Confederate stated in a confidential tone that he was weary of the war.—"Is that so?" said Grant. "Yes tell me what I might expect if I were to abandon the cause of the South!"—You shall be a Major General and besides have a liberal stipend—a bonus, that will compensate you for all losses you sustain in Rebeldom."

"Gen. Grant answered the Confederate, I occupy a very humble position in the army of the South, but I would not exchange it for all the wealth that Chase disburses, nor for all the glory you have achieved, nor for the highest position in our profession which your wicked master can confer. I have heard that propositions of this character have been made to others of our men and officers, and have to say that they are unworthy of you who make them, and will be spurned by all true Southerners."

Grant, we are told, was silent for a moment, and then said that the rebuke was deserved, and that even he could appreciate the constancy and heroism of a people, who in the midst of so many privations and calamities, adhered steadfastly to the cause which they had espoused.

[Adams Register.

A Yankee Letter.

A friend in the army sends the Columbus *Enquirer* a Yankee letter, from which we make the following extract.—It is written by one, B. T. Coslin, of Perry county, Ill., to two of his friends in the army:

"If this war is waged for the purpose of putting down the sectionalism of the Southern States, or rather of the seceded States, in order to maintain the government under the constitution; if it succeeds which I believe it will if this is its object, I hope we will have a glorious Union yet. But if this is not its object, if it is to emancipate the slaves of the South, to enrich army contractors and give scoundrels the opportunity to defraud the government; to give tyrants an opportunity on the tyrant's plea of military necessity, to suspend the great writ of *habeas corpus*—to suppress the freedom of speech and the press—to arrest citizens without due process of law and incarcerate them in bastiles without any trial—to try a citizen who is neither in the land or naval service of the nation by a drumhead court martial banish him from his State, and thus compel him to seek protection under a foreign flag; if these are the objects of the war, it can never succeed, and I hope never will, because this is diametrically opposed to the teachings of our sacred constitution, and can never form a union under said instrument, but acts powerfully as a preventative against union and liberty."

Food and Raiment Insured.

Never before were the questions what shall we eat and where withall shall we be clothed so perplexing as at the present time. There are many persons who are positively unhappy upon the subject, and who do not know, perhaps, that there is an infallible way of insuring these and all other things that are best for us.—Here it is: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added to you." In these words we have God's bond written and sealed with the blood of His Son, guaranteeing the supply of our wants. The condition of this bond is, that we seek first His kingdom and righteousness.—Thus we perceive that the men of the world who plead the pressure of business as a reason for postponing their duties to God, mistake the method of insuring what they aim at. All their thoughts and schemes and toils may fail. All their blessings are so many good gifts coming down from their Father in Heaven. No wisdom nor thought nor power can achieve their independence of Him. Take no thought, says our Savior, for these things. Thought (in the modern use of the word) for the future is right, nay, it is a duty, as is also industry and diligence in business. It is too much thought over anxiety, which is wrong. Our Savior refers us to the birds and to the lilies. If God feeds the birds and clothes the lilies, shall He not much more feed and clothe His own children? The Heathen, the men of the world perplex themselves about such things. They have no faith in God's providence. But you know God. You have His promise to rely upon. When you have done all within your power to provide for your wants, you may safely trust the result to God.—*Army and Navy Messenger.*

A new tuber from Peru, called the Pomme de terre Cochet, from the name of M. Cochet, its introducer has been cultivated successfully for two years in France. It is said to be more nutritive and wholesome than the Potatoe, and an acre will yield sixty tons, while it contains more sugar than the beet root. Somebody should get specimens and try them here.

OBITUARY.

Amongst the many noble spirits that fell in the memorable seige of Vicksburg, was JAMES JOHN CALDWELL, he fell on the 22nd of May 1863. The deceased was the oldest son of Joseph F and Mary Ann Caldwell of this county. He was born in Talladega Ala., June 23d 1845. When scarcely eighteen years old James volunteered as a member of Captain Sawyer's company in the 30th Reg. Ala. Vols., and continued a true and faithful member until pierced by the fatal ball that caused his death.

There never was a braver or more gallant soldier cheerfully enduring all privations and nobly discharging every duty bestowed upon him. No more will we see his manly form or hear his cheering voice, but we know that our loss is his gain. James had a lovely disposition, the highest sense of honor, cheerful, generous and brave, endearing himself not only to his companions in arms but to all who knew him. And amid all the temptations incident to his young soldier life, he endeavored to live in such a manner as to be prepared to meet his God.

Yes, noble James we hope to meet again in that happy land where no trumpet calls to arms, and no gleaming swords are bathed in blood.

Sleep on, dear soldier boy,
In thy far distant tomb;
Though sorrow shades [illegible] each heart
That mourns thy early doom.

Jesus on thee our hope depends,
To lead us on to thine abode;
Assured our home will make [illegible] amends
For all our toil while on the road.

A friend.